NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

SPECE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND FULTON ST.

AMUSEMENTS TRIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Pourteenth street-Bannes or BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Love CHASE - THE BOWERY THEATRE, Sowery-Kine's Foot-Seven

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-YouTHFUL WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway- PERFECTION-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-Flying Dutchman. WOOD'S MINSTRES - Mechanics' Hall-172 Broadway

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broadway-Buck CHINESE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 539 Broadway-Pano

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 663 Broad

New York, Tuesday, May 8, 1855

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK BERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Canard mail steamship Africa, Capt. Harrison, will have Seaton on Wednesday, at noon, for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at a quarter

to two o'clock this afternoon.

2ms HamalD (printed in English and French) will be published at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies,

a wrappers, sixpence. criptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:-

Leventool. John Hunter, No 12 Exchange street, East.
LONDON. Sandford & Co., No. 17 Corchill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street.

PARE. Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse.

The News.

The steamship Asia arrived at Halifan last even ing, with five days later news from Europe. The news is interesting, but not important. The diplomate at Vienna had met again, but their conferences led merely to a reiteration on the part of Russia of her non-acceptance of the terms proposed. The latest Russian accounts from Sebastopol are to the 22d ultimo, at which time Gortschak ff reported that the fire of the allies had weskened. The bombardment had continued uninterrupted'y, diversified by occasional sorties, one of which is described as second only to the battle of Inkermann. Twelve days the caunonade had proceeded, without any advantage to either side, although both the bedegers and the besieged seem to be perfectly satisfied with the results. It is rumored that Prussia and Austria have come to an understanding unavorable to the allies. Menschtkoff is not dead. His conduct of the war has met the approval of the Czar. Persia is said to have unreservedly declare i for Russia.

The French exhibition was not inaugurated on the 1st inst., as contemplated. The ceremony was postponed to the 10th or 15th. The treaty between Japan and the United States has been duly rabified

Cotton, owing to the short supply, had improved. Breadstuffs had also advanced in price.

Syracuse was crowded yesterday with delegates to the Know Nothing State Convention. Every county was represented, and the utmost harmony prevailed. The action of the convention will be of great importance as affecting the state of parties upon the slavery question and the presidency in

The famous Kinney expedition case came up vest terday in the United States District Court, before Judge Ingersoil. It had been regularly set down for trial for the 7th of May. Colonel Kinney, his associate in the enterprize, Mr. Consul Fabene, a large number of the flibustaros, agriculturists, or colonists interested in the matter, and several eminent connecl in their bshalf, were all present in court, and the intensest interest was manifes;ed in the proceedings. Mr. McKeon, the United States District Attorney, moved, however, that the case ba postponed for this term, so as to enable him to peacure the attendance of two witnesses, resident or usually to be found in Philadelphia, whom he had endeavored to subjects, but who were, when the Deputy Marshal proceeded there for the purpose, absent from the city. The counsel for the accused epossed that motion: represented to the Court that this day had been formally sat down for the trial of the case, that they were realy and auxious to prooced with it, that the chartered steemer was to have left this port on that day, that for each subsequent day of her detention the accused parties would have to pay some \$1,500 for her demurrage, that so ne four or five hundred of the expeditionists were raading here at an expanse of \$1 000 a day that forther delay would have the effect of breaking up an expedition which was in itself peaceful and legal, and that, moreover, the testimony of these absent witnesses cou'd not be inferred to be very important, as the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment without it. Mr. Cutting, who was associated with the District Attorney, on baha f of the republic of Nicaragua, or of its reputed Minister, replied to these objections and supported the motion to postpone. Judge Ingorsoll took the same view of the matter as that taken by the counsel for the defence, and decided that the reasons alleged by the District Attorney for the post sonement were not sufficient to induce him to raverse the order bitherto made as to the day of trial; that it would be a great hardship to the accused parties to do so, and that the prosecution must proceed. The District Attorney then moved that the case be sent to the next United States Datric Court, but that was also refused; and a subsequent imption to defer it to another day in this term met with the same result. The District Attorney then declined to prooxed with the prost cution, unprepared as he deemed he was; and the Judge, in that state of the case, ordered the recognizances of the parties, (\$10,000 each.) to be discharged, and Messrs. Kinney and Fabens to enter into their own recognizances in \$1,000 each to appear and answer the charge against them next term. That being done, the parties left she court rejoicing, and will probably before noon to-day be s'eaming down the bay in the steamer United States, on their way to the shores of Central A merica.

The case of Miss Bunkley, the escaped nun, against s publishing firm, came up in the Circuit Cour. jesterday. Several affidavits, which we publis's, were submitted, and finally the matter was postpored till Saturday. The effair bears a very mystark ps. Guy Fawkes sort of aspect.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and transacted a large amount of business, a fall report of which is given in another column. A resolution that the regular meetings of the Board be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, was

Nothing of particular importance was transacted in the Board of Councilmen last evening, excepting the presentation of a recolution esiling for the tment of a committee to investigate certain charges preferred against Councilman Kerrigan. Some of the members seem to think it is not at all complimentary to have the association of this gen-

tleman in the Board. In the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a presmble and resolution were offered by Alderman Briggs, declaring that Archbishop Hughes owns property to the amount of several millions of dollars, which will revert to his legitimate issue, and directing that said property be taxed like the property of any other individual. The subject was referred to the appropriate committee. The proposition to increase the salaries of the judges of the local charts pre s'erred to a special committee.

And Contacts Have he . C . 254 Juliany | male mare a distri-

Three cases of drowning came under their observation; elso a case of delirium tremens, where the jury, in rendering their verdict, consured the Governors of the Almshouse for not providing proper receptacles at Bollevue Hospital for persons sflicted with this disease. Inquests were held upon the bodies of Mrs. Allen, of No. 6 Varick street, and Mrs. Phillips, of Third avenue, who died from the effects of injuries received by the explesion of camphene lamps. A son of John Hudson, of 139 West Thirty fifth street, was killed by falling out of the fourth story window of his father's house. Besides the cases we have enumerated, many others of minor importance occupied the attention of Coroners Gamble, Hilton and O'Donnell during the entire day.

A large number of emigrant ships arrivel yesterdsy from various European ports. The number of versels was fourteen, bringing 3,959 passengers,

5	From Liverpool Ship Albert Gallatin	3
	Ship Manhattag	6
	Sh p Wm. Taps:ott	8
	From Hamburg Brem. bark Elbe	19
V3 ()	From Bristol Br. ship Osprey	25
ā:	From Havre Ship Trumbull	3:
	Ship Splendid	15
	Ship St. Nicolas	2
	From London Ship President Fillmore	14
	Ship Liverpool	2
	From Bremen Brem, bark Coriolan	2
	From Rotterdam Dutch bark Van Bosse	1
Ä	From Leghern Italian brig Il Tevere	
57		-

by the ship Conqueror, from Liverpool. Her list would probably swell the total to 4,500.

The great trotting match between Sontag and Flora Temple, for \$2,000, came off yesterday after norn at the Union Course, and was witnessed by an immense concourse of people. Again "the best t'me on record" has to be recorded. Sontag, carry ing three hundred pounds, wen the race in three straight heats, in 2:31-2:33-2:35. We postpone the publication of the details, as reports of religious anniversaries must take precedence in our columns this morning.

The city governments of Jersey City, Habakan and Hudson were organized yesterday, the two last named commencing their municipal existence. The Mayor of Hoboken is in favor of a strict ad ninistration of the excise laws; and the Mayor of Hadson, though not prepared to recommend a prohibition of the liquor traffic, is in favor of securing a supply of wholesome water, and enforcing a due regard for the Sal bath. We have full reports of the interesting inauguration ceremonies, but cannot find space for their publication.

The Mayor of Albany has communicated his views respecting his duties under the prohibitory liquor pa v. He says, in regard to the operation of the statute after the 4th of July, that the law will not spply to liquor the right to seil which is given by my law or treaty of the United States.

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit was robbed on Saturday of seven thousand dollars, in five and ten dollar bills. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the thieves and the money.

The British brig Venus, from Nassau for New York, was run into by schooner Hanover, off the Capes of the Delaware, on the 5th inst., and both versel and cargo were sunk. The crew and passengers of the Venus were rescued, and have arrived at

The sales of cotton yesterday were confined to about 1,000 to 1,200 bales, the market closing without quotable change in prices. Had holders been disposed to have conceded a trifle, the sales would probably have been quite large. Owing to limited supplies, and an active home demand, flour again dvarced 12% cents, and in some cases 25 cents, per barrel, on common, medium and good grades. Southern white wheat sold at \$2 55, and Canadian was held at \$2 60. Indian corn varied from \$1 14 a \$1 15. Provisions were firm, without change of moment in quotations. Cuba molasses was active. The transactions embraced 1,600 hhds. tert, for d'stil ing, partly for the East, at prices ranging from 24c. a 25c., which was an advance. About 2,500 bales of cotton were engaged for L'verpool at 5-16d. to 3 16d. per ib.

Wo More Slave States.

The Legislatures of several Northern States-Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and others-have passed resolutions declaring, among other things, that there shall be "no more slave States." If this doctrine prevails in the North, they will have the power to enforce it in Con. enforce it will put us upon the high road to disunion. The only guarantee which can now insure the perpetuity of the Union, is something like a balance of power to the South as a breakwater in the general government against the aggressions of the North. This balance, before the admission of California, the South possessed in the Senate of the United States: but the addition of California to the free States has destroyed this equilibrium. The South desire, therefore-and they have the right to ask-the admission of another slaveholding State, to restore this lost equilibrium of forces in the Senate

To this end we may expect to see Kansas, within a year or two, knocking for admission into the Union. Should the North refuse to admit her, in the event of a constitution recognizing the existence of slavery, we are hurried to the ultimate question of union or disunion. The moment the South discover that the power of the North in Congress is to be devoted to the 'crushing out" the institution of slavery, the alternative of secession comes up in a palpable shape. And this is the drift of this Kansas imbroglio.

All this mock philanthropy about human reedom, liberty, and the horrors of Southern slavery, is mere stuff and nonsense. The real question is union or disunion. The African race, whether as slaves in the South or "free colored Americans" in the North, occupy the position, socially and politically. of an inferior race, and properly so, and simply because the great Creator has made them an inferior race. In the same community with the white man, the black, enslaved or emancipated, must forever occupy a degraded position Ia a community purely African, even the civilized black relapses again to African indolence and barbarism. See Hayti ; see Jamaica. Stoothe supplies of christianized recraits from our Southern States to Liberia, and that republic. in the space of two or three generations, would probably degenerate into a petty kingdom of cannibals, with a savage beast as their ruler, horrible and bloody as the King of Dahomsy. The three millions of the African race, the most enlightened and the happiest in the world, are the three million slaves of our Southern States.

This cry of slavery, the horrors of slavery, top the extension of slavery, is therefore a mockery and a snare. Reduced to its final consequences, it means disruption, disunion, a war of sections, a war of races, fire and sword. anarchy and indiscriminate slaughter. And there ultimate consequences are interwoven into the treacherous web of this Kansas contro very. The sectional agitations, jealousies, and revenges of half a century, are contentrated in this Kansas question. The beginning is eminous-the end will be disastrons if, right or wrong, just or unjust, there are to be " no Nochings of Virginia. Let us hear from Syra-

The Last Coulition of Rival Interests-Fusion

Between the Two Opera Troupes. Coalitions are the order of the day. There are no interests, however apparently antago nistic, no prejudices, however strong, which are not capable of being reconciled. In politics we have seen how easily extremes meet; and in musical affairs we have just had a similar illustration.

The junction of the rival Opera companies of

the Academy of Music and of Niblo's has come upon every one with surprise. The former had no scooner had a spell of success, after the most trying and discouraging struggles, than it was menaced with an opposition of a most formidable character. It was an opposition against which all the artistical talent, all the managerial tact, and all the great financial resources of the Academy would have found it difficult to contend. The Opera company at Niblo's would, by the force of its own merits, have lived out the full term of its engagement, without making much by the enterprise, it is true, but still doing enough to damage its wealthier rival, and to convert the hard carned successes of the latter into perhaps disastrous losses. Those who were acquainted with the merits of the artists composing the new company at Niblo's, awaited in dismay the result of this ruinous contest. It presented the Directors of the Academy with pretty much the same prospects as those which stared Mr. Lumley in the face when Gye carried off most of his leading artists and established a rival Opera in Covent Garden. Owing to the obstinacy of the former, the rival house throve sufficiently to ruin the lessee of her Majesty's Theatre, without benefitting at all its own lessee. Had Lumley possessed a little tact and more pliancy of character, he would have accommodated matters with the refractory members of his troups, and spared the heavy sacrifices which he was subsequently compelled to make. Strong, however, as he funcied himself in the support of the aristocracy, he refused to make the least concessions. and the consequence was that he lost every penny that he had previously acquired. There is no position, perhaps, which requires

greater judgment and diplomatic tact than

that of an impresario. Singers are proverbially the most perverse and difficult race to deal with in any of the pursuits of life. Just as they are now so they were in the time of Horace. No one, therefore, has a chance of conducting successfully the affairs of an Opera bouse, unless with great administrative skill he combines a profound knowledge of human nature and great adroitness of manner. He has to adapt himself to all sorts of characters and dispositions, and to diplomatise in circumstances in which he ought to be able to command. Curicus to say, although the present directors of the Academy are almost all men of business. and are presumed to have little experience in such matters, they have exhibited more of those qualities than any of the professional impresarios we are acquainted with, Either the committee as a body, or some master spirit amongst them, (doubtless the Chevalier Wikoff.) seems of late to be guiding the affairs of the society with unerring judgment and success. We saw how, after the failure of Ole Bull, the disorganization and discouragement which threatened the disruption of the troupe, were all at once converted, by the magic touch of some invisible wand, into harmonious action and confidence. Since then the admirable management which has been evinced in the control of all the details of the administration, in which the selection of new and attractive works, and the completeness of their mise en scene, formed, of course, the principal features, has conducted the establishment in a short time to a height of prosperity unexampled in the history of similar undertakings in this country. All the fruits, however, of this careful and skilful management were, as we have a!ready stated, perilled by the formidable charac. ter of the opposition threatened by the new troupe at Niblo's. It was impossible that Nev York could sustain two such companies, each of sterling merit, and doubt and anxiety consequently impended over the prospects of both It is under such difficult c-roumstances that great men show themselves. There was but one means of reconciling the rival interests but it was one thing to suggest it, and another to carry it out. To the Chevalier Wikoff belongs both the credit of the idea and the accomplishment of the work of the coalition. In delicacy and difficulty it deserves to be classed amongst the most famous fusions of rival interests on record, whether political, religious, or artistical, not excepting the patchwork cabinet of Lord North, the monerel administration of Lord Aberdeen, or the coalition of Christianity and Mahommetanism under the aus-

pices of the new Holy Alliance. Having overcome this last and most formidable obstacle in their path, the directors of the Academy have now but little to fear from any fresh attempt at rivalry. They have got before the wind with full sails, and they have only to persevere in the judicious, liberal and popular spirit which has marked their management of late, to secure the most brilliant results. In the meanwhile, the lovers of the Italian lyrical Muse may congratulate them e ves upon her having taken up her permanent abode amongst us, as their favorite amusement seems now finally placed beyond the dangers arising from incompetent management and insufficient resources.

AN ANTI-SLAVERY ORGAN IN OLD KENTUCKY. -The Louisville Journal comes out in a furious tirale against the Missouri squatters in Kansas. and takes sides with Gov. Reeder, Forney, and their affiliated free soil land speculators and abolition emigration societies. This is very strange. One is almost persuaded that Cassius M. Clay or Gerritt Smith has had Prentice by he button hole in a plisble mood, in reading such strong anti-slavery sentiments as these to which we refer in the Louisville Journal. Lloyd Garrison, in his Liberator, if we are not mistaken, will crow lustily over this acquisition of the great Kentucky poet and journalist to the Holy Auti-slavery alliance.

LET US HEAR FROM SYRACUSE.-The Know Nothings meet in a grand State Council at Syracuse, to-day, and it is given out that they will issue a bold and strong national platform on the great constitutional questions of this crisis-one that will strike terror into the ranks of the Seward coalition, and the administration democracy of the South. Very good. Let them follow up the brilliant example of the Council of our Fifteeath word, which the attracted the attention of the leading journals of Europe, and the admiration of the Know

THE REEDER CONSPIRACY AND THE ADMINIS-TRATION.—One of the kitchen organs at Washington is highly incensed at our presumption in calling the administration to account concerning the free soil land speculating proceedings of Governor Reeder, Forney and others, in the Territory of Kansas. The only distinct averment, however, which this kitchen organ makes upon the subject is, that the Kansas lands bought up by Reeder & Co. were procured in the usual way. We have no doubt of it, and the public are pretty well informed of the usual way of landjobbers in their bargains with the Indians. But if this advocate of Reeder and Forney has no defence for them and the administration against our charges, it has its usual fund of vulgar abuse of "Dennett," signifying nothing. It is stuff and rubbish, wasted upon the wind. How deep must be the degradation and imbecility of an administration which has no better means of defence against its assailants than this vile garbage of its kitchen scullions!

The real question at issue, however, cannot thus be shirked and evaded. Has not Mr. Pierce cheated and swindled the South upon this Kunsas-Nebraska question in the practical organization of the Territorial government of Kansas? Was not Mr. Reeder appointed Governor with a full knowledge in the Cabinet of his free soil proclivities as a politician and as a speculator? Do not his acts and proceedings show that his great aim has been to make Kansas a free soil Territory, in the encouragement of free soil emigrants, and in deterring Southern slaveholders from settling in the Territory? And whether he is now displaced or not, the mischief has been done-an agitation has been excited the probable consequences of which no human imagination can compass. We say that this appointment by Mr. Pierce was perfectly consistent with his free soil Van Buren antecedents, and that upon this Kansas question, as upon the Cuba question. he has been deceiving and cheating the South. And now what's to be done, we should like to know? This kitchen abuse of "Bennett" does not settle the issue with the Missourians.

THE ANNIVERSARIES -The Anniversary week is upon us. Let the orators and chaplains at the various meetings make short speeches, short sermons, and short prayers, and they will save time, labor and money. Many of our parsons and reformers from the "raral districts," on these occasions come to town for their new suits of clothes, some made to order, others taken second hand from "Cheap John's" of Chatham street. In these purchases, let the brethren of the city see to it that their friends from the country fall not into the clutches of Peter Funks and such like hard customers. Above all things, let our anniversary people of the various religious societies avoid the theatres, the negro minstrels, the grogshops, the mock auctions, and all other bad places. The devil exercises a large jurisdiction among our ungodly population; but let the brethren consult Mayor Wood for further advice. He knows all about it. We hope and pray, in any event, that the late example of our lawmakers in their visit to this great metropolis will be repudiated by our anniversary societies. The Legislature, under the lead of the Lieutenant Governor, got boozy on bad brandy at Biackwell's Island, and then went back to Albany and passed the Maine Liquor law. Let our religious friends now in town eschew bad brandy. avoid Blackwell's Island, stick to cold water, and get all the money they can for the conversion of the heathen. Upon this platform we may say, rejoice, brethren, for the victory is

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENTS .- We see that the temperance people are bringing out the legal opinions of eminent lawyers on the new liquor are the great guns of the latter party, Bronson, O'Conor, Gerard and others? Let them come out with their written opinions. But above all others, we call upon Judge Edmonds to come out. Let him forthwith summon a meeting of the spirits of the leading lawyers of all ages, from Moses down to Sir William Blackstone, and from his spirit down to that of Gen. Jackson, and have a discussion and a decision upon the constitutionality, the meaning, the intent, and the expediency of our new liquor law, from beginning to end. Without some such interpretation, we fear the law will neither be respected nor understood. Let Judge Edmonds, therefore, call up the great legal spirits of past ages for a thorough dissection of this puzzling, this inexplicable liquor law. Rap! rap! rap! What's that? Call in the Judge instantly?

WANTED AT TAMMANY HALL-An official manifesto through the Washington Union, on the squatter troubles at Kansas. Apply to John Cochrane or Captain Rynders.

Marine Affairs.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JOHN CLARK AND NEARLY ALL OF HER CREW.-The fate of the schooner John Clark, before reported m'esing, has been solved by Capt. Button, the bark Clara Windsor, arrived yesterday from Port au rince, who makes the following report:-

On the outward passage, March 19, tat. 32, lou. 66 38, a fresh breeze from S. S. W., saw a wreck to the les ward, with two men standing on the bow and waving their bats. Hove to and got out a boat, and succeeded in taking them off. The wreck proved to be the schooner John Clark, Capt. McKsy, hence for Kingston, Jamaica John Clark, Capt. McKsy, hence for Kingston, Jamaloa. The men stated that they were all that were left out of seven men that sailed in the above schooner from New York on the 3d day of March, bound to Jacmel; that on the 7th March. 9 P. M., while under two reefed sail. wind W. S. W., a squail struck the schooner from W. N. W., threw her on her beamends, and it was an hour before they succeeded in cutting away the weather rigaing, when the mainmast and foremast went close by the deck; then he righted, with her hatches bursted, and the vessel full of water. On that day they were without food or water, but on the next they elbianed a keg of crackers, saturated with sait water. They afterwares got a bucket of vinegar, some shark liver oil, and some emphane. The latter mate them stupid and to feel as it they were on fire. The fifth day after the calastropne, the captain, mate, steward, and rolling to eat for eight days previous to being taken off. Those who died went crazy previous to being taken off. Those who died went crazy previous to death. The survivers also state that they saw two different vessels, one a fishing schoener, whole same so close that they could see the man at the helm. They halloosed to one, which hove to, and came close up under their lae, and, after surveying them, put their helm hard up and bore away without offering any assistance. All were living at that time, and but for the darkness they could have read her rame, as her letters then were indictinctly visible. The weather was good, and nothing to hinder them from raving all hands. The names of the two men saved from the John Clark were Robert McKay (captain's son) and Charles Cowe'l. The men stated that they were all that were left out of se

Charles Cowell.

It is much to be regretted that the name of the vessel which bore down to the sufferers and then so cruelly left them to their horrid fate could not be assertained so that the commander might be held up to the scorn which his brutal conducts or richly merits.

Jersey City News.

HEAVY ROBBERY .- Wm. H. Dame, dry goods merchant, in Montgomery street, discovered, yesterday morning, that his store had been entered during the day or night

FROM NEW YORK TO GREEN BAY, VIA TORONT). he steamer May Flower strived here yesterday moraing on Cowego, with a carge of general merchandise for sten Ray and other ports in Wisconsio, being the first transfer of the market of the work of the market of the work of the market of the work THE LATEST NEWS.

MATERIAL SERVICE STREET

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

The New York Know Nothing State Conver SYRACUSE, May 7, 1855. A great number of delega'es have arrived. Amon them we find registered at the hotels the cames of Gen Scroggs, of Erie; Lovell, Farrington and Hamilton, of New York; Busten and Page, of Albany; Brust, of Rensselaer; Pack, Magard and Payne, of Columbia; and Saunders, of Westchester. The delegates seem to b mostly new men. Every county in the State is fully or

The Peninsular Bank of Detroit Robbed. SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN—LABGE REWARD OFFERED.

partially represented. Entire harmony seems to pre-

On Saturday seven thousand dollars, in five and ten dollar bills on the Peninsular Bank of this city, were stolen from the bank. The notes were new and never had been issued, and were all countersigned by S. M. Holmes, State Treasurer, and numbered one thousand and one to thirteen hundred, and dated April 1, 1855. No notes of these denominations, countersigned by S. L. Holmes, will now be issued by the bank. No clue to the perpetrators of the robbery has yet been discovered. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the arrest o the thieves and recovery of the money.

Municipal Election at Harper's Ferry.

HARPER'S FERRY, May 7, 1865.
At the municipal election which came off here to day the democrats elected their whole ticket. The majorit for their candidate for Mayor is 34; and for Recorder, 23.

The Grand Temperance Convention at Boston BOSTON, May 7, 1855.

Among the distinguished persons announced to present at the Grand Temperance Convention to be held in the Tremont Temple to-morrow, are Governors Clarke of New York, Morrill of Maine, and Hoppin of Rhodi The New Jersey Central Railroad.

ELIZABETHFORT, N. J., May 7, 1855.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New
Jersey Central Railroad was held at this place to day. The old Board of Directors, consisting of Messrs. John S. Johnson, Wm. F. Dodge, John C. Greene, Adam Norrie, Benjamin Williamson, John O. Sterne, Fre derick T. Frelinghuysen, H. D. Maxwell, and Alfred Vail, were re-elected. The business of the roal has largely increased during the last year. It is expected that the connection will be formed with the Lehigh Val-ley Railroad from Easton to Mauch Chunk by the 1st of July, and the Warren Railroad will, in September, make a connection with the Delaware, Lacks wans and Western road, thus opening the Central road to the coal fields of Pennavlvania.

News from Nova Scotla.

Bosron, May 7, 1855. Halifax papers of the 2d instant have been received

The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued a proclams tion appointing Friday, the 11th of May, as a day of fast

og and prayer on account of the war.

A fire broke out in Halifax on the 30th uit., which des troyed seven or eight buildings. A hotel, two houses and two stores were destroyed

by fire in Windsor on the 21st ult The Pictou Chronicle of April 26th reports flour and farm produce generally very scarce, and anticipates much distress among the inhabitants if supplies do not

The Propeller Arctic for the Kane Expedition PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1855. The steam propeller Arctic, built for the Kane expedi tion, made a trial trip this morning. Her machinery was built by Messrs Sutton & Co., of New York.

The Manypenny and Reeder Controversy. Washington, May 7, 1855.
People are anxious to see the reply of the Commi sioner of Indian Affairs, to the recent letter of Governo Reeder, and it is hoped the Governor will publish it.

Total Loss of the Brig Venus

NORFOLK, May 7, 1855.

The British brig Venus, from Nassau, bound to New York, with a naven of the New York, which are not the New York, which are not the New York, which are not the New York, with a naven of the New York, which are not York, with a cargo of cotton, was run down, off the Capes of Delaware, on the night of the 5th inst., by the schooner Hanover, of Richmond. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The captain, crew and passengers of the Venus have arrived at Hampton Roads, in the

Organization of the City Councils of Phila-PRILADELPHIA. May 7, 1855.

The City Councils reorganised this morning. John P. Verree, Esq., was re elected President of the Select, and Wm. P. Hacker, Know Nothing, was elected President of

MILLVILLE, N. J., May 7, 1855.

A fire commenced this morning in the woods, five miles above the west side of Maurice river, and it is now burning with much violence on both sides of the river. The citizens have partially succeeded in ubduing its progress, but a rain will be required to extinguish it.

Successful Balloon Excursion

BALTIMORE, May 7, 1855. Monsieur Godard lett New Orleans on Sunday last, in alloon, and travelled three hundred and ten miles in six bours, landed his passengers at Port Gibson, Mississippi, nd then resumed his voyage.

Weather at the West

BUFFALO, May 7-8 P. M. The weather is very cold, and snow is now falling. The wind is blowing strongly from the northeast. The weather at Cleveland is the same. DETROIT, May 7-3 P. M.

Snow fell brishly all the afternoon, but mel'ed as it ell. It is falling slightly now.

Island Navigation.

OSWEGO, May 7, 1855. The steamer Champion arrived from Toronto thi morning, on the first trip, with passengers. This steamer completes the line now running between here

QUEREC, May 7, 1855. Navigation is open. The brigs Ottawa, Albion, and the ship Toronto, arrived yesterday.

WHERLING, May 7, 1855. There is eight feet ten inches of water in the channe of the Ohio river at this point, and the water is rising.

of the Onio rive.

The weather is quite cool.

Pirrssure, May 7—12 M. There is now seven feet of water in the channel of the river at this point, and it is falling. The weather is

warm and clear. Markets. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PRILADELPHIA, May 7, 1855.

Money unaltered. Stocks dull. Reading, 43%; Morris
Canal, 13%; Long Island Raitroad, 16: Pennsylvania
Railroad, 42%; Pennsylvania State 5's, 87.

The citizens of Cleveland having concluded to supply themselves with pure water from Lake Erie, have had a pair of large pumping engines manufactured for the purpose, at the Allaire works, in this city. They have just been completed, and are now set up at the works, previous to shipping for their destina-tion, which will be in about a week. The engines are to be placed near the city of Civeland, at the foot of Kentucky street on the border of the he lake by a pipe leading a distance into it, and then ributing reservoir, to be constructed upon the highest point to be attained. From thence it will be led through pipes similar to the Croton of this city. The proposed sight to which the water will be raised above the su ace of the lake, is about 170 feet. The whole was aranged and designed by Mr. S. R. Scowden, engineer of the water works at Cleveland. The engines are massive, highly finished, and many parts-in fact, nearly the enthe fronts of each—are most beautifully polished and minu ely fitted, equal to the finest clock work, and are minutely fitted, equal to the finest clock work, and are presonneed, and justly so by competent judges, one of the mest splendid productions of steam engine work ever produced in this or any other country, and a credit to the buttlers and all parties concerned. The cost of the replies, pumps and appurtenances will be eightly five the battlers and collar. The iron used in their construction of the contract to fell these or the terminations are the termination of the construction of

..., ... the fitantiment. - servate Colonist, May 5 | to to the opposite end of the working beams.

The Academy of Music.

The fourth representation of the "Frovatore" was attended last night by another crowded and brilliant audience. As might be expected, each succeeding repretition of this fine opera only cerves to increase its hold on the public favor. The few discrepancies observable on the first night of its production have disappeared with the greater familiarity of the artists with the effects of the piece, and nothing can now be more complete or perfect then both its operatic and scenic casemspects was ever produced at the Grand Opera in Paris than the miserere in the fourth act. It crowds into one scena all the emotions which music is capable of producing, and is perfectly overwhelming in its eff Brigaoli and Steffenone seemed last night to throw alt the passion and tenderness of which their voices are capabis into the exquirite passages of this glorious compo In fact, all the artists of the troupe appeared deter-mined to put forth their best efforts, from the consciousness, no doubt, that they are about to be brought into competition on their own gound with vocalists of high and well mented reputation. The corridors of the house presented a scene of unusual excitement, resembling in its poisiness and animation that which may be wit nessed in the foyers of the French theatres on the night of the production of a new piece. The musual dilet-tanti and critics were to be heard discussing loudly the merits and prospects of the coup d'état effected by the Napoleon of the Academy-the Chevaller Wikoff-in the furion of the two opera troupes—a measure which everybody seemed to think would have the effect of con-firming the stability of the establishment as at present

Broadway Theatre-Miss Fanny Vining.

Last night, after a br of interval, Miss Fanny Vining made her second appearance before a New York audi-ence. We regretted to find that the house was rather thinly attended-a circumstance that rather surprised us, considering the favorable impression made by this lady on her début at this theatre. Miss Vining brings to this country a high theatrical reputation. Her name and family have been identified for generations with the Erglish stage. Reared in the traditions of its most cor-rect models, and carefully trained from her chilihood for the profession by her father-himself an accomplished actor-Miss Vining could not fail to make a correct artist. Her own natural gifts have, bowever, conrectartist. Her own natural gitts have, however, con-tributed to render her something more. With fine expressive features, a well formed and graceful figure, and youth, she combines a just conception of her parts, great depth of womanly feel-ing, and a sustained power of expression not often wit-nessed in actresses now a fays. Her Juliet last night was a decided success, being better than anything of the kind that has been witnessed here since the time of Fanny Kemble. We regret that the pressure on our colum ns will not permit us to enter into a more lengthened criticism of her performance. Suffice it to say, that it was warmly appreciated by the audience, who called Miss Vining before the curtain at the conclusion of the piece. To the surprise of every one she acknowledged the compliment by a well turned little speech, in which abe expressed her gratitude for the favor shown her by American audiences, and her determination to merit it by her future-exertions.

Burton's Theatre-Dumas' New Play.

There was an "event" last night at this house-no less an event than the first performance of Alexander Dumas' play, "The Youthful Days of Louis XiV.," which was written for Bressant, interdicted in Paris by the Minister of State, (Dumas was then in disgrace with the "powers" on account of a passage in his "Countess de Charny,") and sent by the author to the United States nearly two years ago. The event was the more interesting because we believe that this is the first of the elder Dumas' dramatic efforts which has been presented to the American people. The play introduces over thirty characters, and occupies four hours in its performance. The plot is made up of a series of incidents, some historical and some fanciful, and all conrected with the intrigues of Cardinal Mazzrin and Appe of Austria, while Le Grand Monarque was emerging from puppyhood and beginning to feel himself what he proved himself to be at a later period, "every inch a king." The author takes some liberties with history, and is very lax in his notions of court etiquette; but M. Dumas has proved that he is not the man to stop at trifles. It would occupy too much space f we should endeavor to give an analysis of the plot. The piece is rather too long, and has stuff enough to make a good three act drama which would interest an audience during two hours. It was very finely dressed and mounted. We have never before seen costumes so rich and generally correct. Although there are a great many parts, there are very few good ones. Mr. Jordan's perfermance of Louis was the principal feature of the piece. It was highly creditable. He looked handsome enough to ascinate any quantity of Mancinis, Pompadours, and Scarrons, and acted with a great deal of spirit. His very difficult and busy scene in the fourth act was artistically managed. Mr. Burton's performance of Mazarin was not a success. He was not the Mazarin we read passions to be seen by others, while one mustibe very stupid not to be able to read all his plans, as he was repreented by Mr. Burton. His scene with Louis in the seco act was an exception to this general summing up, being eminently artistic and effective. Mrs. Barton was very clever as Georgette, and the other parts were generally well sustained, although some of the ladies were not so ready in the words as they should have been. The house was about two-thirds full.

MATROPOLITAN THEATRE-COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO M'ME AUGUSTA (DE SAINT JAMES) .- This affair, which is to take place on the evening of Thursday, the 10th inst., promises to be one of the most brilliant offerings ever the benefit are in the hands of a most competent committee, and the programme is sufficiently good to attract a crowded house of itself, leaving the claims of the beneficiaire out of the question. The grand ballet opera "La Bayacere" is announced, with a full chorus and effective orchestra. M'me Augusta, Miss Annie Walters, Mr. Frazer, Mr. A. Andrews, Mr. H. Ruesell, Madame Mr. B. Yates and Miss Crawford will appear in the "Bayadere." There is also to be a comfdy, which Miss R. Bennett, Mrs. Brougham, Mr Lester and Mr. Brougham will sustain the principal characters, Signor La Manna will conduct the orchestra. We earned, yesterday, that a large number of seats had been secured for Thursday night, and the indication for the benefit are very good. M'me Augusta has refor the benefit are very good. M'me Augusta has resided for years among us; she has always been exceedingly popular in this city—she is a finished artist, a
graceful, agreeable, worthy lady. Many of her old
friends have come forward on this occasion to tender
this testimonial, which will be grateful to her for various
reasons. We have no doubt that the efforts of the sommittee will be seconded by the public generally, and that
the Metropolitan will be crowded on Thursday night.

Mayor's Office.

FOREIGN PAUPERS—LETTER PROM COLLECTOR REDFISLD TO THE MAYOR.

From a letter received last Saturday by the Mayor

from Hemen J. Redfield, Collector of the Castams for the Port of New York, enclosing a letter from the United States at Consul at Antwerp, it appears that another crew of paupers sailed from Antwerp for this post on the 15th ult. As the Mayor's jurisdiction does not extend beyond the city, and as the passengers are to be landed at Staten faland, his Honor has referred this business to the Commissioners of Emigration, whose power embraces the whole of the State, and whose duty it is to attend to such matters:—

power embraces the whole of the State, and wnose duty it is to attend to such matters:—

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK (COLLECTOR'S OPPICE, MAY O. 1855.)

SIR:—I have the house to enclose herewith a copy of a letter under date of the 10th int., from Alois D Gale, Eq. (Consul of the United States at Aniwerp, which was received yealerday.

He s'acte that he is credibly informed that a large number of iorsign papers sailed from Antwerp for this city in the Belgian ship Leopard.

As I said in a former instance, as this matter does not come within my jeriadiction. I send you the enclosed for your information, and such action as you may seem prover. I am, very respectfully, your obedient serving.

HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector.

HOB. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the city of New York.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, (STATES, CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, YORK OF YOR OF YORK OF YORK

To Hen. HEMAN J. REDFIELD, Collector of STREET CLEANING MACHINES.

cleaning machines was received by the Mayor yesterday to sweep the principal streets twice during next week.